

CHRISTOPHER J. THOMPSON,)	
#31221-177)	
)	
Petitioner,)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
)	
VS.)	3:17-CV-1598-G (BK)
)	
D.J. HARMON, Warden,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

The court prospectively **CERTIFIES** that any appeal of this action would not be taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(3). In

support of this certification, the court adopts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation. *See Baugh v. Taylor*, 117 F.3d 197, 202 and n.21 (5th Cir. 1997). Based on the findings and recommendation, the court finds that any appeal of this action would present no legal point of arguable merit and would, therefore, be frivolous. *Howard v. King*, 707 F.2d 215, 220 (5th Cir. 1983).¹ In the event of an appeal, petitioner may challenge this certification by filing a separate motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal with the Clerk of the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See Baugh*, 117 F.3d at 202; FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(5).

If petitioner files a notice of appeal,

() petitioner may proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

(X) petitioner must pay the \$505.00 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

SO ORDERED.

March 7, 2018.



A. JOE FISH
Senior United States District Judge

¹ Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the court certifies an appeal as not taken in good faith.